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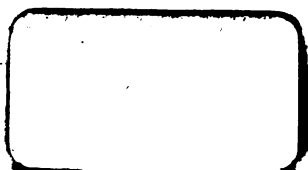


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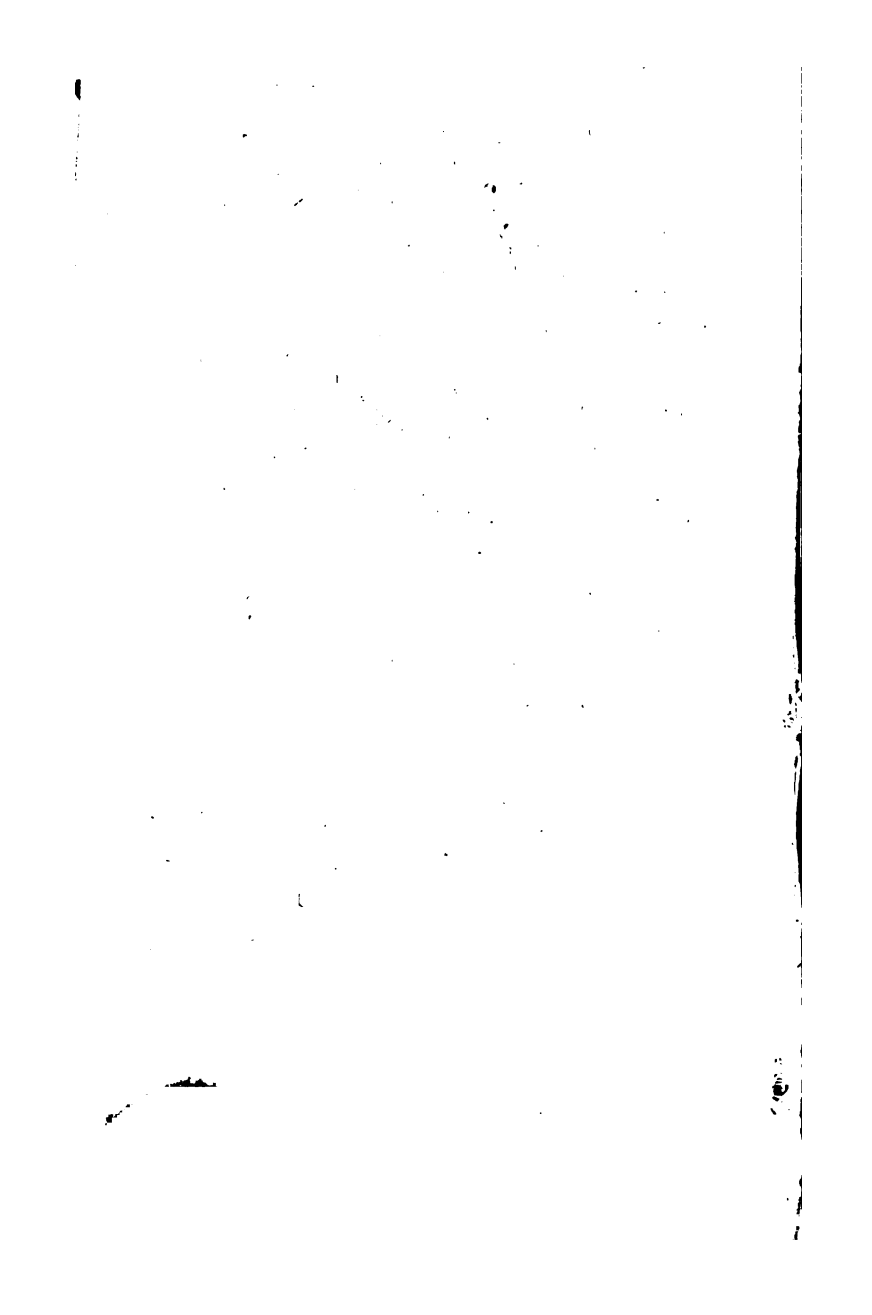
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HANDBOOK,
HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

JOHN HEYWOOD,
DEANSGATE AND RIDGEFIELD, MANCHESTER;
AND 11, PATERNOSTER BUILDINGS,
LONDON.

1887.





MANCHESTER (*Eng.*)
FREE PUBLIC ^{*free*} LIBRARIES.



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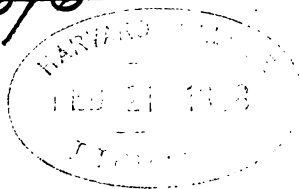
HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.



^{*C'*}
JOHN HEYWOOD,
DEANSGATE AND RIDGEFIELD, MANCHESTER;
AND 11, PATERNOSTER BUILDINGS,
LONDON.
1887.

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The Free Libraries



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PREFATORY NOTE.

THIS Handbook is issued by authority and under the direction of the Committee, in the belief that it will be of service to many persons who, while accustomed to use the Free Libraries, are yet unacquainted with the full resources of those institutions; and also in the hope that many of those who have not yet availed themselves of the great advantages which the Libraries offer to all thoughtful people, will, by a perusal of its contents—should the volume fall into their hands—be induced to frequent them.

Another desire has been to provide answers, as far as possible, to the numerous enquiries with regard to the establishment and working of the Manchester Free Libraries which are constantly being received from those interested in the promotion of such institutions in the United Kingdom, or abroad. Much of the information usually asked for will therefore be found in a succinct form in the following pages, for the compilation of which I am indebted to my colleague, Mr. W. R. Credland.

CHARLES W. SUTTON.

Committee, 1887-8.

CHAIRMAN—Alderman WALTON SMITH.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—Councillor HARRY RAWSON.

THE MAYOR.

Councillor H. BODDINGTON	Councillor J. MILLING.
„ F. HAWORTH.	„ J. D. MILNE.
„ J. HOY.	„ N. C. SCHOU.
„ B. T. LEECH.	„ J. W. SOUTHERN
„ ALEX. McDOUGALL	

Officers.

CHIEF LIBRARIAN—CHARLES WILLIAM SUTTON.

DEPUTY CHIEF LIBRARIAN—WILLIAM ROBT. CREDLAND.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BRANCH LIBRARIES—

LAWRENCE DILLON.

LIBRARIANS OF THE BRANCH LIBRARIES.

DEANS GATE—ISAAC Z. MAUDSLEY.

HULME—BENJAMIN E. CHADWICK.

ANCOATS—EMILY CASSERLY.

ROCHDALE ROAD—EDWARD HALHEAD.

CHORLTON AND ARDWICK—ALFRED HARROP.

CHEETHAM—FRANK A. BRINDLEY.



BOOK PLATE.

MANCHESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

HISTORICAL NOTICE.

THE Manchester Free Library was the first to be established under the Free Libraries Act of 1850. Immediately after the passing of that Act the formation of a free library for Manchester was undertaken with great earnestness by Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Potter. Being then in the second year of his mayoralty, and possessing much personal influence and popularity, he found himself in a position which enabled him to carry out his laudable scheme with brilliant success. The subscription which he started reached the sum of £4,300, before any appeal was made to the public. Having been induced to purchase the Hall of Science, in Campfield, for the purpose of converting it into a library, he called a public meeting therein on January 5th, 1851, with the object of carrying his intention into effect. At this meeting the late Dr. James Prince Lee, Bishop of Manchester, Dr. G. H. Bowers, Dean of Manchester, Rev. John Gooch Robberds, Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P., Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Bazley, Dr. John Watts, and other gentlemen, spoke in favour of the scheme, and a committee, with Dr. John Watts and Mr. John Leigh, M.R.C.S., as secretaries, was appointed to carry on the work. Their first efforts were directed to

the adaptation of the building to the required purpose, and to canvassing for further subscriptions. The subscriptions eventually reached the large sum of £12,823, of which about £800 was raised by a working men's committee, with Mr. W. J. Paul as secretary. Whilst these efforts were in active progress the purchase of books was entrusted to Mr. James Crossley, President of the Chetham Society, and Mr. Edward Edwards, who had been selected to fill the post of chief librarian. 18,000 volumes were bought, by an expenditure of £4,150, and about 3,300 were presented. Efforts were made to obtain from Government a grant of the books printed at the public expense, and presumably, therefore, for the public enlightenment; but they met with no success, and though they have from time to time been repeated, such a grant has never been made.

In selecting the works intended to form the reference library two or three principal objects were steadily kept in view. One of these was the creation of a department of Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures; and another of works on Local History, and books locally printed, or written by natives of the town. The result was that when the library was opened to the public the commercial collection numbered over 7,000 works, and the local one more than 500.

In July, 1852, the Mayor brought the question of the adoption of the Libraries Act before the Town Council, and having obtained its consent, the opinion of the rate-payers was sought for by a poll. This was taken on the 20th

August, when the voting showed 3,962 for and 40 against the adoption of the Act, out of a register of 12,500 voters.

Three days before the meetings held to celebrate the opening of the library, Prince Albert sent a donation of eighteen handsome volumes, with a letter addressed to the Mayor, as follows :—

“Osborne, August 25th, 1852.

“My dear Sir,—As the time for the opening of the Manchester Free Library is drawing near, I am commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Albert to repeat to you his regret at not having been able to accept your invitation to be present at this interesting ceremony. In order, however, not to let the day pass without some testimony of the sincere interest which His Royal Highness feels in your undertaking, he has caused a collection to be made of some works, which he trusts may prove of interest and of use to those who may wish to study them; and His Royal Highness desires that they may be freely accessible to persons of all classes without distinction. His Royal Highness directs me to express his gratification at seeing Manchester taking the lead, as in many other valuable improvements, in giving practical application to that recent but important act of the Legislature, which has recognised, for the first time, the supply of food for the mind as among those necessities which in this country are so amply and beneficially supplied to the community by rates, in the different localities voluntarily imposed upon the property. His Royal Highness hopes that the example thus nobly set by Manchester, and which His

Royal Highness knows that you have personally so zealously promoted, will be extensively followed throughout the country. The books will be despatched by railway at the same time as this letter.

“Believe me, my dear Sir, sincerely yours,

“C. B. PHIPPS.”

The inaugural meetings were held on September 2nd, 1852, in the Library, Campfield, and were distinguished by the presence of the Earls of Shaftesbury and Wilton, Sir James Stephen, Mr. Richard Monckton Milnes (afterwards Lord Houghton), Mr. John Bright, M.P. for Manchester, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Brown, Mr. Peter Cunningham, as well as most of the early promoters mentioned as taking part in the preliminary meeting of January, 1851. “But the crowning honour,” says Mr. Edwards, “was the presence of three masters of literature—Charles Dickens, W. M. Thackeray, and Lord Lytton. Each of these eminent writers expressed himself characteristically. Thackeray—who could utter such brilliant and incisive sayings across the social dinner-table—was never at his ease in speechifying at a public meeting; and on this occasion the sight of 20,000 volumes seemed to appal him more than that of the few hundreds of auditors. The surrounding books appeared to excite such a crowd of thoughts in his mind that their very number and hurry impeded their outlet. Enough was heard to make one feel that what he had to say was excellent, yet he could not say it. He sat down in great emotion, and with an unfinished sentence on his lips. His nearest rival in the

realm of fiction was, on the other hand, perfectly at his ease. He caused a roar of laughter by a pathetic account of the toils he had encountered in striving, during several years, to understand the meaning of the current phrase, 'the Manchester School.' He had run up and down imploring explanation. Some people assured him that it was 'all cant,' and others were equally confident that it was 'all cotton.' But in that room his doubts were suddenly dispelled. 'The Manchester School,' he now saw, was a library of books, as open to the poorest as to the richest. 'May the day soon come,' said Mr. Dickens, 'when all our towns and cities shall possess as good a seminary.'

"But no speech uttered at that meeting contained words better worth remembering and pondering than those of Lord Lytton. He told his audience what had been said to him a few days before by the American Ambassador, when questioned about the amount and incidence of taxation in the States. 'Our largest rate of all,' said Mr. Everett to Sir Bulwer Lytton, 'is our Education rate. We never grumble at its amount, because it is in education that we find the principle of our national safety.' 'But,' added Lord Lytton, with the keenness of thought and true eloquence which characterise his best speeches as well as his best books, 'a library is not only a school, it is an arsenal and an armoury. Books are weapons, either for war or for self-defence. And the principles of chivalry are as applicable to the student now as they ever were to the knight of old. To defend the weak; to resist the oppressor; to add to courage, humility; to give to

man the service, and to God the glory; is the student's duty now, as it was once the duty of the knight." *

Four days later, on September 6th, 1852, the Free Library was opened, both reference and lending departments being thronged with readers, and the promoters were gratified by the striking success which attended their efforts. During the first year of working there were issued to readers in the reference department 61,080 volumes, and from the lending department 77,232 volumes, making a total within twelve months of 138,312. The reference library, when opened to the public, contained 16,013 volumes, which were increased by the end of the year to 18,104. The lending branch contained at the same time 5,305, and these were increased to 7,195 in the twelve months.

The work thus happily begun went smoothly on, gaining for itself, under the able management of Sir John Potter, who had been elected the first chairman of the committee, great popularity and esteem. These were manifested by frequent donations, amongst which were £75 in money from the Manchester Shakespeare Society, upwards of 600 volumes from Mr. Robert Barnes, then Mayor of Manchester, a set of Specifications of Patents from the Commissioners, many valuable works from America, and the publications of several societies presented by their members.

By way of still further popularising the new institution, free lectures were given in the library in the winter of

* Free Town Libraries, p. 72.

1852. These were delivered by men of acknowledged ability, and were intended to instruct readers in the right use of books. Though they were well attended, they were not continued ; but the Committee have now, after an interval of thirty-five years, arranged for a course during the winter season.

“From the first,” says Mr. Edwards in his first report, “the library of reference has been extensively used by persons of all classes in society. Many clergymen and ministers of various denominations frequently visit it for purposes of research. Commercial men of all grades occasionally come, either in search of information on some pending question of politics or trade, or points connected with patents of inventions and other like subjects. Young men of good education and acquirements come habitually ; some to read history, some to read books on commerce, others to study theology or philosophy. There are readers who come almost daily, both morning and evening, for many months. But the majority of evening readers—and it is in the evening that the library is most largely frequented—have always belonged to what are popularly termed ‘the working classes.’ Many, of course, read merely for amusement ; but not a few come with a lively and with an obvious purpose of self-improvement.”

A few years after the opening of the Campfield Library, its inadequacy to meet the requirements of the public became apparent, and early in 1857, the Committee submitted to the Council a proposal for the establishment of three branch libraries. Their scheme, which was drawn

up by Councillor Rawson, and explained by him to the Council on May 13, 1857, was adopted, and in pursuance of it, the Hulme branch was opened on November 23rd, 1857, in a shop at No. 221, Stretford Road, and the Ancoats branch on December 7th, 1857, at 190, Great Ancoats Street.

The following year, 1858, was marked by the death, on the 25th of October, of the man to whom the Free Libraries largely owed their origin. Of Sir John Potter's public life and character Mr. Edwards has given an interesting sketch in his "Free Town Libraries." It may be worth while to quote what he says about the origin of the subscription for the free library: "Sir John Potter began his chief public labour (during the second year of his mayoralty), by taking from his pocket one day, on the Manchester Exchange, a library begging-book. He repeated the experiment soon afterwards in a place where he was wont to feel himself more thoroughly at his ease than even on that Exchange where his name had been so long held in honour. At the head of a board well laden with the choicest of the good things of this life, and surrounded by faces beaming with testimony of the genial enjoyment of them, Sir John Potter was always seen at his best. The enjoyment of the host seemed to increase with the number and joyousness of the guests. Under such happy circumstances, the subscription list opened on the Exchange, went round the table with the wine, and was rapidly and liberally filled up."

On the death of Sir John Potter, the chairmanship

of the Committee devolved on Councillor Alexander McDougall, who was succeeded in 1858 by Councillor Rawson. In 1861, Mr. Rawson gave place to Councillor John King, jun., Councillor Baker being appointed vice-chairman.

The year 1858 also witnessed the termination of Mr. Edwards's tenure of the office of chief librarian, after six years' service. During that period he made some valuable reports and suggestions, besides arranging and cataloguing the nucleus of the libraries, and there is no doubt that these owe a considerable portion of their success to his abilities. During the period of his office the number of volumes in the reference library had increased from 15,744 to 25,858, and in the lending libraries from 7,195 to 10,029. The issues in the reference library had increased from 61,080 to 101,991, and in the lending libraries from 77,232 to 96,117. Both before and after his retirement he published several important and valuable works, including "*Manchester Worthies and their Foundations*," 1855; "*Memoirs of Libraries, including a Handbook of Library Economy*," 1859 (2 vols.)—a new edition of this work being in preparation at the time of his death; "*Libraries and Founders of Libraries*," 1864; "*The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*," 1868 (2 vols.); "*Free Town Libraries*," 1869; and "*Lives of the Founders of the British Museum*." He died at Niton, in the Isle of Wight, on 7th February, 1886, aged 74.

Mr. Edwards was succeeded by Mr. Robert Wilson Smiles, formerly secretary of the Lancashire Public Schools

Association, and brother of Dr. Samuel Smiles, author of "Self-Help."

On the 4th of June, 1860, another branch library was opened in Livesey Street, Rochdale Road, with a stock of 2,888 volumes. As this was the first building specially designed and erected for the purpose, much interest was manifested on the occasion, and there was a numerous attendance. Councillor Rawson, then chairman of the Committee, presided.

This year was fruitful in gifts to the stock of books in the libraries. Upwards of 1,000 volumes of works, chiefly of an educational character, were presented by their respective publishers. Lord Overstone gave a set of his reprints of scarce tracts on Commerce, and Mr. James Heywood a set of the Camden Society's publications, together with other works. A society entitled the "Scientific Library Association" was also formed, having for its object the purchase of scientific books to be deposited in the reference library. This association existed about a year, during which time it presented to the library the numbers, as published, of fifteen scientific periodicals, Ure's "Dictionary of Arts," Hussey's "Mycology," and twenty-nine other volumes. In the following year, 1861, the library of the Miles Platting Mechanics' Institution, numbering about 2,000 volumes, was presented to the Rochdale Road branch; and about 200 volumes relating to the Society of Friends were given by the Manchester Meeting of that Society.

Before the library was formally handed over to the

Corporation, much discussion had taken place on the subject of a catalogue. There was great diversity of opinion among the members of the original committee on this important subject, but ultimately Mr. Edwards drew up a special report, in which he proposed a plan for a classified catalogue, supplemented by two indexes, one of authors, and the other of topics. His classification was founded on the well-known system of Brunet, with modifications to meet the special exigences of the case. This plan was adopted by the committee, and the work was in preparation when Mr. Edwards resigned. His successor carried on the task on the same lines, and the first volume, containing the books in Class I. (Theology), was printed in 1860. But little progress was, however, afterwards made, and the committee, becoming dissatisfied with the long delay, advertised in May, 1862, for a competent person to prepare a catalogue of the books in the reference library. Amongst the applicants was A. Crestadoro, Ph.D., whose offer to complete the catalogue within two years was agreed to. The catalogue was finished within the specified time, and was placed in the hands of the public in 1864. It consists of two parts, the first being a list of authors' names in alphabetical order, anonymous works being placed under their subject, and the second an index of subjects. The work gave great satisfaction, and on Mr. Smiles's resignation of the chief librarianship in April, 1864, Dr. Crestadoro was appointed his successor.

In the same year Councillor Baker was elected chairman of the committee. He opened a new building for the

Hulme branch in 1866, and another for the Chorlton and Ardwick branch in the same year.

In September, 1867, a new building which had been erected in Every Street, Ancoats, for the accommodation of that populous district, was opened, but without any public ceremony.

No year has passed without being productive of donations to the libraries. Amongst the most valuable or interesting of these may be mentioned a collection of Chinese books, numbering 253 volumes, bequeathed by Thomas Bellot, M.R.C.S.; the mill library of Messrs. Clarke, Brothers, of 1,712 volumes; and that of Mr. Joseph Thompson, of 1,044 volumes; a copy of Lord Vernon's edition of Dante's "Inferno;" 220 volumes from the Trustees of the British Museum; several fine works from the Trustees of the Brotherton Memorial Fund; and the United States Coast Survey and other important books from the American Government. In 1879 the English Dialect Society presented their library of fifty-five volumes, many of them rare; and their example was followed by the Manchester Statistical Society, who gave their library of 250 volumes and 100 pamphlets. Both these societies, which make occasional additions to their respective collections, retain the right of borrowing the books.

Owing to the difficulty which had^l been experienced in obtaining and keeping satisfactory assistants in the free libraries, the committee, in 1871, on the suggestion of the chairman, determined to try the experiment of introducing

young women into the service. This has quite obviated the previous difficulty, and has proved highly successful.


On the 29th January, 1873, the fifth branch library was opened in premises previously used as a school in York Street, Cheetham.

During this year a legacy of £100 was left by Mr. J. Gaskill for the purchase of books for the Hulme branch, and over 200 volumes of standard books were bought and added to the library.

From their establishment in 1852 the reference library and chief lending library had continued to be housed in the building in Campfield, and although five branch libraries had been opened from time to time the parent institution not only maintained but steadily increased its popularity. In 1873 the issues from the lending library had increased to 108,342, being about 30,000 more than at the commencement, and those in the reference library had risen to 151,700, being more than twice the number of the first year. The accommodation provided by the building had, however, never been very satisfactory. The lending library was too low, and the ventilation very defective. The reference library was too far from the centre of the town, and was also insufficient in shelving, some of the books having to be stored at the branch libraries. Moreover, the structure, not having been erected with a view to the purpose for which it had been employed, began to give way beneath the weight of books placed against its walls. In 1877 its condition became so

alarming that the library was abruptly closed. The books were removed with as much speed as possible, and were placed in the offices of the old Town Hall in King Street, which had just been vacated by the Corporation taking possession of the New Town Hall in Albert Square.

In April of the same year the Council authorised the occupation of the old Town Hall as a reference library, and by resolution on 5th March, 1884, transferred the building and the vacant land adjoining to the Libraries Committee. The necessary work of alteration was at once put in hand. The work was completed in February, 1878, and after the inauguration by public meeting of a new building for the Cheetham branch, which took place on February 11th, the meeting adjourned to the Reference Library for the purpose of opening it also to the public. The chair was occupied by the Mayor (Alderman Grundy), and the meeting was addressed by Mr. James Crossley, Alderman Heywood, Chancellor Christie, Dr. Watts, and other gentlemen. The Reading-room of the Reference Library is very handsome in appearance, the somewhat inartistic proportion between the length and width being broken and relieved by two rows of fluted columns, and the effect heightened by a central dome, from which the space devoted to readers is lighted. When first opened about one hundred persons could be seated, and the room was frequently—especially in the middle of the day—crowded to excess. The first year's working in the new premises (1878-9) showed an issue to readers of 173,137 volumes, or about 600 volumes per day, being nearly three times the number issued during any immediately preceding year at Campfield.



The central situation of the Reference Library and its ready accessibility from every point, have greatly increased its value to the community. Its position in the very heart of the city has been the means of opening up the literary treasures of the library to the greatest number of readers, and the constantly-increasing use of its valuable contents by the public, sufficiently proves the wisdom of the Council in transferring the building to the Libraries Committee.

In May, 1882, the accommodation for readers was enlarged by the addition of a portion of the room previously used for the storage of books. The space for readers was thus increased by about a third. But in 1887 this provision again became inadequate, owing principally to the great and increasing use made of the directories, patents, and newspaper files, and two rooms on the ground floor were formed and devoted specially to those purposes. They were opened on April 21st, and the library is now able conveniently to seat nearly 200 persons.

In July, 1878, a memorial was presented to the City Council praying that the libraries might be opened on Sunday afternoons. The subject was debated somewhat warmly at three successive council meetings, but on a division there was a substantial majority in favour of the proposal. The Committee proceeded at once to carry out the decision of the Council, and on Sunday, September 8th 1878, all the libraries were opened at two o'clock, and remained open until nine. The large number of readers proved the success of the movement. In some of the branches there was much crowding. As regards the

Reference Library, the result was equally satisfactory, it having been used on Sundays during the year 1878-9 by 6,975 persons, who perused 10,044 volumes. During the same time the branches were used 118,651 times, being an average of 2,312 on each Sunday afternoon.

Another very important extension was made in 1878. The number of boys who assembled in the several reading-rooms in the evening caused so much inconvenience to grown-up readers as to suggest the desirability of providing separate accommodation specially for them, and a room was prepared for them at Ancoats, and opened each afternoon at 5 o'clock. This was so largely used that similar rooms have now been opened in each of the branch libraries. The credit of the suggestion of these boys' rooms is due to Alderman Walton Smith, the present chairman of the committee.

On the occasion of the destruction by fire of the Birmingham Free Library, on January 11th, 1879, the Committee manifested their sympathy with the people of that town by presenting, with the consent of the Council, 278 volumes and 1,600 pamphlets towards the formation of a new library. These were duplicate works, and many of them were rare or otherwise valuable.

In April, 1879, the death took place of Dr. Crestadoro, who had ably filled the office of chief librarian for fifteen years. The present chief librarian is Mr. Charles William Sutton, who succeeded Dr. Crestadoro after having been many years previously in the service of the Committee.

On the 17th April, 1886, Alderman Sir Thomas Baker died. He had been Chairman of the Committee for

nearly twenty-five years. The latter portion of his life was largely devoted to the work of the free libraries, in which his interest and pleasure deepened with the lapse of time. For his services in this and other public directions he was knighted in 1883, shortly after completing his second term of office as Mayor of Manchester.

In September of the same year, the hours during which the libraries are open were extended, the newsrooms being kept open an additional hour in the evening, and the Reference Library an additional hour both morning and evening.

On February 8th and 9th, 1887, Reading Rooms for the Harpurhey and Bradford districts were opened. These are described on page 46.

THE REFERENCE LIBRARY.

With the exception of Christmas Day and Good Friday the Reference Library is open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning to 10 at night, and on Sundays from 2 to 9 p.m. It contains over 85,000 volumes, and there is sitting accommodation for about 200 persons. It is divided into two portions, the upper and lower reading-rooms. In the upper reading-room, which is one of the largest and finest rooms devoted to a like purpose in the country, any book or magazine may be consulted, but it is considered preferable that those kept in the lower reading-room should be asked for there. The lower reading-room is specially allotted to

1. SPECIFICATIONS OF PATENTS, of which a complete set, numbering about 4,200 volumes, and dating from 1617, is provided, and kept up to date by the addition of every specification as soon as it is received from the Patent Office.

2. DIRECTORIES, both English and Foreign, as follows :—

ENGLISH.

Altrincham, Bowdon, &c.
Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire
Oxfordshire.
Birmingham, Staffordshire, Warwick-
shire, Worcestershire.
Bolton.
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Hereford-
shire Shropshire.
Burnage, Didsbury, &c.
Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk.
Cardiff.
Cheadle, Northenden, Baguley.
Cheshire.
Chester.
Cumberland, Cleveland District, West-
morland.
Devonshire, Cornwall.
Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex.
Hull and Lincolnshire.
Ireland.
Isle of Man.
Kent, Surrey, Sussex
Lancashire.
Leeds.
Lincolnshire.

Liverpool.
London.
Manchester.
Monmouthshire, South Wales.
Munster.
Northern Towns : Darlington, Gates-
head, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, N. Shields,
South Shields, Stockton, Sunder-
land.
Nottingham, Derbyshire, Leicester-
shire, Rutland.
Scotland.
Sheffield and Rotherham.
Shropshire
Southport.
Thom's Official : Irish Public Depart-
ments, Irish Counties and
Boroughs, Dublin City and
County.
Wales.
Warrington, St. Helens, Widnes.
Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire.
Yorkshire.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN

Argentine Republic.
Australia, South.
Belgium.
Berlin.
Brazil.
Cape of Good Hope.
Egypt.
France.
India.
Italy.
Melbourne.

New South Wales.
New York.
New Zealand.
Ontario.
Paris.
Russia.
Spain.
Sydney.
United States, Business
Victoria.

MERCANTILE AND TRADES.

Advertiser's A B C.
Building Trades.
Cabinet Makers, Furniture, Up-
holstery.
Chemists and Druggists.
Commercial.
Co-operative Wholesale Society's
Annual.
Cotton Spinners, Worrall's.
Engineers, Iron and Metal Trades.
German Export Firms.
Grocery Trade, Oil, Colour, Con-
fectionery, Provisions, Tobacco.
Leather Trades.
Manufacturers, Merchant Shippers,
Professional, Stubbs's.

Manufacturers' Guide, Jepson's.
Manufacturers and Merchants, Perry's
Mercantile, Jepson's.
Mercantile, British, Wilson's.
Merchants, Manufacturers, and
Shippers, Kelly's.
Railway Manual, Bradshaw's.
Shipping Register.
Shippers, Fulton's.
Shippers, Kelly's.
Stationers, Paper Makers, Printers,
Publishers.
Textile, Yorkshire, Worrall's.
Wine Trade, Spirit, Maltsters,
Brewers.

TITLED, OFFICIAL, AND PROFESSIONAL CLASSES.

Almanach de Gotha	Law List
Army List, Hart's Annual	Local Government Directory
Army List, Official	Manchester Diocesan Directory
Catholic Directory	Manchester Official Handbook
Church Year Book	Medical Directory
Clerical Directory (Crockford's)	Municipal Corporations Companion
Colonial Office List	Musical Directory, Rudall's
Congregational Year Book	Navy List
County Companion and Diary	Newspaper Press Directory, Mitchell's
County Families (Walford's)	Salford Diocesan Calendar
Debrett's House of Commons	Scientific and Learned Societies' Year Book
Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage	Stock Exchange Year Book
Directors, Directory of	University and College Calendars :—
Dod's Parliamentary Companion	Aberdeen, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, London University College, Owens College, Oxford, Queen's College, Royal University, University College of Wales, Victoria University
Educational Directory	
Era Almanack (Theatrical)	
Foreign Office List	
India List	
Insurance Register	
Kelly's Handbook of Titled and Official Classes	

Any directory likely to be of value to the commercial community is added when it appears, and new editions of those already taken are obtained as soon as issued. Back volumes of many of them are also preserved, the most important sets being that of Manchester, dating from the first and unique directory issued by Mrs. Raffald, in 1771, and coming down to the present time, and those of London, Liverpool, and Dublin.

3. NEWSPAPER FILES.—Files of the following Manchester newspapers for the dates affixed :—

Lancashire Journal, 1738-40.

Manchester Magazine, 1738-40, 1745-51, 1755-60 (not complete for these years).

Anderton's Manchester Chronicle, 1762.

Harrop's Mercury, 1771, 1773-4, 1777, 1779-80, 1782-1817.

Wheeler's Chronicle, 1791-3, 1808-13, 1817-23, 1826, 1833-42

Herald, 1792-3.

Cowdroy's Gazette, 1796-1826.

Exchange Herald, 1809-26.

British Volunteer, 1814-15, 1819 (imperfect).

Courier, 1817-19.

Observer, 1818-21.

Guardian, 1821-87.

Courier, 1825-87.

Times, 1830-31, 1833-7.

Advertiser, 1833-41, 1854-60.

Examiner and Times, 1847-52, 1857-87.

Alliance News, 1854-87.

Weekly Guardian and Express, 1860-3.

Weekly Times and Supplement, 1862-87.

City News, 1864-87.

Daily Journal, 1867.

Gazette and Advertiser, 1873-4.

Evening News, 1873-87.

Evening Mail, 1874-87.

Weekly Post, 1875-87.

There is also a file of the *Times* from the beginning of the century, and a complete set of the *London Gazette* from 1665.

4. PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.—The Parliamentary Papers, as issued by the Government from time to time during the Session, are taken. A collection of these, extending to 2,500 volumes, and dating from 1819, is also on the shelves, but it is somewhat incomplete.

5. WEEKLY PERIODICALS.—Of these a large number are taken. The bound volumes of these periodicals, of which complete sets, in most cases, are in the library, may also be consulted in this room.

The Reference Library contains some interesting specimens of early printing, and a number of rare books, but the strength of the collection lies in the modern and standard works, which include many important and costly illustrated books on architecture, botany, decoration and design, painting and sculpture, and the fine arts generally; as well as the best books in history, archæology, topography, science, mechanical arts, politics, theology, poetry,

and all departments of literature. There is an exceedingly rich collection of local books and pamphlets, and there are several special features, such as the English Dialect Society's library and the Manchester Statistical Society's library.

The following is a list of some of the more valuable illustrated works :—

- Alphand (A.) *Promenades de Paris.* 2 vols.
 Ancient Churches of England. Published by Society of Antiquaries, 1795-1813.
 Anderson (W.) *Pictorial Arts of Japan.* 1886.
 Andrews (H. C.) *Coloured Engravings of Heaths.* 1802. 3 vols.
 Angus (G. F.) *New Zealanders.* 1847.
 Antiquities de l'Empire de Russie. 1849-53. 6 vols.
 Asselineau (C.) *Armes et Armures.* 1845.
 Ainsley (G. A.) *Art of Chromo-Lithography.* 1883.
 — *Ornamental Arts of Japan.* 1882-4. 2 vols.
 — and J. L. Bowes. *Keramic Art of Japan.* 1875. 2 vols.
 — (W. and G.) *Polychromatic Decoration.* 1882.
 — *Sermon on the Mount.* 1861.
 Belnos (Mrs. S. C.) *The Sundhya, or the Daily Prayers of the Brahmins.* 1851.
 Berggruen (O.) *Kronprinz-Album.* 1883.
 Bernatz J. M.) *Scenes in Ethiopia.* 1851. 2 vols.
 Blume (C. L.) *Collection des Orchidées.* 1864.
 — *Flora Javæ.* 1828.
 Booth (E. T.) *Rough Notes on Birds of British Islands.* 1881.
 Botta (P. E.) *Monuments de Ninive.* 1859. 5 vols.
 Bouillon (P.) *Musée des Antiques.* 1811-27. 3 vols.
 Bradford (W.) *Arctic Regions.* 1873.
 Braund (J.) *Illustrations of Furniture.* 1858.
 Buonarroti (M. A.) *Drawings from the Lawrence Gallery.* 1853.
 Cicognara (L.) *Fabbriche piu conspicue di Venezia.* 1815-20. 2 vols.
 Claude le Lorraine. *Liber Studiorum.* 3 vols.
 Clouet (F.) *Three Hundred French Portraits.* 1875. 2 vols.
 Curtis (W.) *Flora Londinensis.* 1777-1828. 4 vols.
 Dante Alighieri. *L'Inferno.* Lord Vernon's edition. 1858-65. 4 vols.
Decoration Arabe.
 Dietterlin (W.) *Le Livre de l'Architecture.* 1862. 2 vols.
 Dresser (H. E.) *Monograph of the Meropidæ.* 1884-6.
 Duchesne (J.) *Musée Français.* 4 vols.
 Dürer (A.) *Sammtliche Kupferstiche.* 2 vols.

Elliot (D. G.) *Monograph of the Felidae*. 1883.

— *Monograph of the Hornbills*. 1882.

— *Monograph of the Paradiseidae*. 1873.

Elwes (H. J.) *Monograph of the Genus Lilium*. 1880.

Facsimiles of National MSS. of Ireland. 1874-82.

Fergusson (J.) *Ancient Architecture of Hindostan*. 1847.

Fischbach (F.) *The Ornament of Textile Fabrics*. 2 vols.

Fritsch (K. E. O.) *Denkmäler Deutscher Renaissance*. 1884-6.

Froehner (W.) *Musées de France*. 1873.

Funde von Olympia. 1882.

Giotto. *Frescoes from the Arena Chapel, Padua*. Arundel Society. 1860.

Giraud (J. B.) *Les Arts du Metal*. 1881.

Gowry (J.) and Owen Jones. *Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Alhambra*. 1842. 2 vols.

Gruner (L.) *Decorations of the Garden-Pavilion in the Grounds of Buckingham Palace*. 1846.

— *Scripture Prints from the Frescoes of Raphael in the Vatican*. 1866.

— *Specimens of Ornamental Art*. 1850.

Grunow (C.) *Plastische Ornamente der Italienischen Renaissance*. 1881.

Holbein (H.) *Facsimiles of Original Drawings*. 1884.

Hooker (W. J.) and R. K. Greville. *Icones Filicum*. 1829. 2 vols.

Humphreys (H. N.) *Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages*. 1844.

Jones (Owen) *Grammar of Ornament*. 1866.

— *Victoria Psalter*.

Kingsborough (Lord) *Antiquities of Mexico*. 1831-48. 9 vols.

Laborde (A. de) *Description de un Pavimento en Mosayco*. 1806.

Layard (A. H.) *Monuments of Nineveh*. 1849.

Lessing (J.) *Alt orientalische Teppichmuster*. 1877.

Letarouilly (P.) *Edifices de Rome Moderne*.

— *Le Vatican*. 1882.

Lievre (E.) *Collections célèbres d'Œuvres d'Art*. 1866.

— *Works of Art in the Collections of England*.

McIan (R. R.) *Clans of the Scottish Highlands*. 1845. 2 vols.

McKenny (T. L.) *Indian Tribes of North America*. 1838-44. 4 vols.

Malherbe (A.) *Monographie des Piciées*. 1861. 4 vols.

Montrosier (E.) *Chefs d'Œuvre d'Art au Luxembourg*. 1881.

Moore (T.) and J. Lindley. *British Ferns*. 1855.

Motte (C.) *Galerie de le Duc d'Orleans*. 2 vols.

Murphy (J. C.) *Arabian Antiquities of Spain*. 1813.

- Nash (J.) *Mansions of England in the Olden Time.* 1839.
National Gallery Engravings. 1840.
Naylor (Sir G.) *Coronation of George IV.* 1837.
Neale (J.) *Abbey Church of St. Alban.* 1878.
Neale (J. P.) *Westminster Abbey.* 1823. 2 vols.

Penley (A.) *English School of Painting in Water Colours.* 1872.
Pierre (L.) *Forestiere de la Cochinchine.* 1880-83.
Place (V.) *Ninive et l'Assyrie.* 1867. 3 vols.
Pyne (J. B.) *English Lake District.* 1853.

Racinet (A.) *L'Ornement Polychrome.* 2 vols.
Raphael. *Picturæ Peristyle Vaticanæ.* 1780.
Richardson (C. J.) *Studies of Ornamental Design.*
Rogers (C.) *Collection of Prints.* 1778. 2 vols.
Ruskin (J.) *Examples of the Architecture of Venice.* 1887.

Sanders (W. B.) *Examples of Carved Oak Woodwork.* 1883.
Schott (A.) and K. Hagen. *Die Deutschen Kaiser.* 1847.
Silvestre (J. B.) *Universal Palæography.* 1850. 2 vols.
Slezer (J.) *Theatrum Scotiæ.* 1874.
Solon (L. M.) *Art of the Old English Potter.* 1883.
Sommerard (A. du) *Les Arts au Moyen Age.* 10 vols.

Texier (C.) and R. P. Pullan. *Byzantine Architecture.* 1864.
Thompson (S.) *British Museum Photographs.* 12 vols.
Unger (W.) *K. K. Gemälde-Galerie in Wien.* 1886. 2 vols.
— *Musée National d'Amsterdam.*

Vacher (S.) *Fifteenth Century Italian Ornament.* 1886.
Vetusta Monumenta. 1747-1842. 6 vols.
Viollet-le-Duc (E. E.) *Compositions et Dessins.* 1884.

Wallich (N.) *Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores.* 1830. 3 vols.
Walton (E.) *The Camel.* 1865.
Waring (J. B.) *Masterpieces of Industrial Art and Sculpture.* 1863. 3 vols.
Warner (R.) *Select Orchidaceous Plants.* 1862-5.
Warrington (W.) *History of Stained Glass.* 1848.
Westwood (J. O.) *Miniatures and Ornaments of Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS.* 1868.
Wild (C.) *English and Foreign Cathedrals.* 1831.
Woodward (B. B.) *Windsor Castle.*
Wornum (R. N.) *Turner Gallery.*
Wyatt (M. D.) *Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century.* 1851.
Ysendyck (J. J. van) *L'Art dans les Pays Bas du x au xviii. siècle.* 1880. 3 vols.
Zahn (W.) *Ornamente Klassischen.* 1870.
— *Pompeii and Herculaneum.* 1829. 2 vols.

Magazines and periodicals to the number of 235 are taken, and the publications of 72 societies are obtained either by purchase or donation.

HOW TO OBTAIN BOOKS.

To obtain books to read in the Reference Library it is necessary to write on a slip, furnished for the purpose, the name and address of the applicant, together with the title and number of the book required. These latter should be obtained from the catalogue, which consists of three volumes, the first two containing a detailed description of the books in the library up to the end of the year 1879, and the third being an alphabetical index of authors and subjects to the other two. This arrangement was necessitated by the entries in the second volume having been printed as the books were received, and therefore without alphabetical order. For the additions to the library since 1879, five large manuscript volumes are provided. The arrangement in them is the same as in the index volume of the catalogue. Besides these there are special catalogues relating to art, botany, dialects, Lancashire county history, music, and statistics.

The library contains also a good collection of bibliographies, catalogues, and other works likely to be of use to readers in their search for information. A few of the larger books of this class are here named :—

British Museum, Catalogue of Printed Books, nearly completed for letters A—F, and V—Z, with some intervening parts.

— Catalogue of Printed Maps, Plans, and Charts. 2 vols. 1885.

— Subject Index of Modern Books, added in 1880-85.

— Catalogue of Early English Books to 1640. 3 vols.

— Catalogue of Books in the Galleries in the Reading Room. 1886.

- Bodleian Library, Oxford, Catalogue. 4 vols. 1849-54.
Trinity College, Dublin, Catalogue. 9 vols.
Advocate's Library, Edinburgh, Catalogue. 7 vols.
Boston Athenæum Library, Catalogue. 5 vols.
Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore, Catalogue. Vols. 1-2, A—G.
Brooklyn Library, Catalogue. 1881.
Birmingham Free Library, Catalogue.
Liverpool Free Library, Catalogue.
Hain, Repertorium Bibliographicum (books before 1500). 4 vols. 1826-38.
Brunet, Manual du Libraire et Supplement. 8 vols. 1860-80.
Graesse, Trésor de Livres rares et précieux. 7 vols. 1859-69.
Huth Library, Catalogue (early and rare books) 5 vols. 1880.
Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica. 4 vols.
Lowndes' Bibliographical Manual of English Literature. New Edition, by H. G. Bohn. 6 vols.
Low's English Catalogue. 1832-66. With Indexes.
Querard, La France Littéraire. 12 vols.
— Littérature Française Contemporaine. 6 vols.
Lorenz, Libraire Française. 1840-75. 8 vols.
The American Catalogue. 3 vols.
Hinrich's Fünfjähriger Bücher-Catalog. 1850-85. 7 vols.
Halkett and Laing, Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature. 3 vols. 1882-5.
Cushing, Initials and Pseudonyms. 1886.
Poole's Index of Periodical Literature.

Many bibliographies of special subjects will be found in the general catalogues; and the reader may find it convenient to refer to the "Hand-List of Bibliographies, Classified Catalogues and Indexes, placed in the Reading Room of the British Museum, 1881;" to the heading "Bibliography" in the Birmingham Free Library catalogue; and to the various lists in the "Library Journal."

Assistance to readers in the use of the catalogues, or for other purposes, will be readily afforded by the officers and attendants. Pens and ink are supplied for the purpose of making notes or extracts, but their use for private correspondence is contrary to the regulations.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Readers may recommend books which they consider suitable for placing in the library, and for this purpose a printed form can be obtained at the desk. These recommendations are submitted to the committee at their ensuing monthly meeting.

GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY AND USE OF THE BOOKS.

Reference Library.	Number of Volumes.	Books Used.
1st Year, 1852-3	15744	61080
5th " 1856-7	25858	82158
10th " 1861-2	31604	127669
15th " 1866-7	39264	112132
20th " 1871-2	46614	82654
21st " 1872-3	50508	95908
22nd " 1873-4	52540	81594
23rd " 1874-5	53821	67560
24th " 1875-6	55273	61213
25th " 1876-7	56480	37320
26th " 1877-8	58554	63957
27th " 1878-9	61171	173137
28th " 1879-80	63772	186448
29th " 1880-1	67700	203194
30th " 1881-2	70320	210195
31st " 1882-3	73308	252648
32nd " 1883-4	75997	278876
33rd " 1884-5	78551	283232
34th " 1885-6	81930	294444
35th " 1886-7	84064	278558

THE LENDING LIBRARIES.

The six lending libraries are named and situated as follows :—

Deansgate ; in Deansgate.

Hulme ; Stretford Road.

Ancoats ; Every Street, Ancoats.

Rochdale Road ; Livesey Street, Rochdale Road.

Chorlton and Ardwick ; Rusholme Road.

Cheetham ; York Street, Cheetham.

Each of these libraries contains a lending library, news-room, and boys' room. The lending departments are furnished with books of a standard character in every department of literature, and their interest is maintained by a regular supply of the best new books. In each library there is a special collection of music, and in the Deansgate library one of books for the blind. Catalogues on the index system are provided, ranging in price from 3d. to 6d. each. Instructions for obtaining books to read at home are given on page 56. Books may also be obtained to read in the newsrooms by signing a ticket provided for the purpose. The lending departments are open from 8-30 a.m. to 9-0 p.m. every day except Saturday, when they are closed at 5-0 p.m., and they are also closed on Sunday.

The newsrooms are provided with a large number of newspapers and periodicals for perusal. The following is a list of those supplied at the present time (December, 1887):—

MONTHLY.

All the Year Round	Good Words
Animal World	Hand and Heart
Argosy	Hardwicke's Science Gossip
Artist	Harper's Monthly Magazine
Atlantic Monthly	Investors' Monthly Manual
Band of Hope Review	Knowledge
Belgravia	Leisure Hour
Blackwood's Magazine	London Society
British Workman	Longman's Magazine
Cabinet Maker	Macmillan's Magazine
Cassell's Family Magazine	Musical Record
Catholic Fireside	Musical Times
Century	Nineteenth Century
Chambers's Journal	Quiver
Contemporary Review	Saint Nicholas
Cornhill Magazine	Shorthand Magazine
English Illustrated Magazine	Sunday at Home
Fortnightly Review	Sunday Magazin
Gentleman's Magazine	Temple Bar
Girl's Own Paper	Time

WEEKLY.

Academy	Chambers's Journal
All the Year Round	Chemical News
Army and Navy Gazette	Christian World
Athenæum	Civil Service Gazette
Banner and Times of Wales	Economist
Ben Brierley's Journal	Engineer
Boy's Own Paper	Engineering
Broad Arrow	English Mechanic
Builder	Era
Building News	Family Herald
Cambrian News	Field
Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald	Fun
Carpenter and Builder	Gardener's Chronicle
Cassell's Saturday Journal	Gardening Illustrated
Catholic Times	Genedl Gymraeg (Welsh Nation)

WEEKLY—Continued.

Girl's Own Paper	Pall Mall Budget
Graphic	Phonetic Journal
Guardian (London)	Punch
Gwalia	Queen
Illustrated London News	Salford Chronicle
Industries	Salford Weekly News
Iron	Saturday Review
Jewish Chronicle	Schoolmaster
Judy	Scientific American
Labour News	Shorthand Weekly News
Lancet	Spectator
Land and Water	Sunday at Home
Leeds Mercury	Tablet
Manchester City News	Volunteer Service Gazette
Manchester Gazette	Weekly Register and Catholic
Manchester Weekly Courier	Standard
Manchester Weekly Times	World
Nature	Wrexham Advertiser
Notes and Queries	

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Preston Guardian	Warrington Guardian
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DAILY.

Belfast News Letter	Manchester Evening Mail
Birmingham Daily Post	Manchester Evening News
Cork Examiner	Manchester Examiner and Times
Daily News	Manchester Guardian
Daily Telegraph	Morning Post
Dublin Freeman's Journal	Newcastle Chronicle
Glasgow Herald	Pall Mall Gazette
Globe	St. James's Gazette
Irish Times	Scotsman
Leeds Mercury	Sheffield Telegraph
Liverpool Courier	South Wales Daily News
Liverpool Daily Post	Standard
Liverpool Mercury	Times
Manchester Courier	

Many of the periodicals are bound when the volumes are complete, and added to the stock of the library.

Several newspapers are also kept on file for some time, and a directory of Manchester, lists of voters, encyclopædias, and some other works of reference are provided at each library. The newsrooms are open every week-day from 8-30 a.m. to 10-0 p.m., and on Sunday from 2-0 p.m. to 9-0 p.m. Books can be obtained from the library to read in the newsroom during the whole time that the newsroom is open.

The rooms set apart for boys are each provided with a selection of about 500 volumes of books especially suitable for perusal by them. Periodicals are also supplied, of which the following is a list :—

MONTHLY.

Band of Hope Review	Onward
British Workman	St. Nicholas
Children's Friend	Sunshine
Friendly Greetings	Welcome
Little Folks	Young Days

WEEKLY.

Boy's Own Paper	Illustrated London News
Chatterbox	Sunday
Children's Own	Youth
Graphic	

These rooms are open from six p.m. to nine p.m. each evening, Sundays included. That they are very popular is evident from the returns, which show that during last year (1886-7) the number of visits made by boys to these rooms reached the vast total of 350,804.

USE OF THE BOYS' ROOMS SINCE THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

Date.	Number of Rooms Open.	Week-days.		Sundays.	
		Visitors.	Daily Average.	Visitors.	Daily Average.
1877-8	1	21424	77	—	—
1878-9	2	76835	256	—	—
1879-80	2	89334	314	—	—
1880-1	3	137080	456	36208	701
1881-2	4	148025	524	42468	888
1882-3	4	162566	552	51815	1013
1883-4	5	218616	822	66329	1430
1884-5	5	238004	785	77555	1507
1885-6	6	269160	968	89193	1798
1886-7	6	259399	874	91405	1758
Totals		1620443	—	454973	—

DEANSGATE BRANCH.

This library, the first of the lending libraries, was opened at Campfield, in the same building, and at the same time as the Reference Library, namely, September 6th, 1852. In 1877, the building being found to be in an insecure state was closed, and the books of both departments were removed and stored in unused rooms at the Old Town Hall. There the books belonging to this library remained for four years. In the meantime the old building and site were sold to the Markets Committee, and an arrangement entered into with that Committee to erect on a site fronting Deansgate a suitable building,

at the joint cost of the two Committees, which should serve for the library, and also as an improvement to the entrance to the market. Designs prepared by the City Surveyor were approved, and the work was carried out under his direction. The ground floor consists of shops, and in the centre of the Deansgate façade is a wide entrance to the New Market. To the right of this is the entrance to the library, which gives admission to a hall, from which a broad staircase leads to the rooms forming the library. The newsroom, in which the work of the lending department is also carried on, is very lofty, and is lighted principally from the roof, but there are also side lights facing Deansgate. The room is 72 feet long by 54 feet wide. The newsroom has accommodation for about 230 persons. The walls are hung with autotypes and engravings, and the general effect is bright and attractive. Opposite to the newsroom is the boys' reading-room, similar in style but much smaller, being 50 feet by 36 feet. It will seat 100 boys comfortably. The cost of the library, including fittings, was £12,000.

The building was opened by a public meeting within its walls on April 5th, 1882. Alderman Thos. Baker, the chairman of the committee, and at that time Mayor of Manchester, presided, and the rooms were crowded. In the course of his address the Mayor said: "The Corporation of Manchester are worthy of all praise for their arrangements for the supply of gas and water, for good and cleanly roads, for their efforts to remove nuisances and infectious diseases from our midst, and for their

supervision of the general welfare of the city ; but I am disposed to think after all that the free libraries, comprising the reference library, with its 70,000 volumes, and the six branch libraries, are the most noble public institutions which Manchester possesses, and that, great as is the work of the Corporation in other respects, if it be true, as I believe it is, that nine-tenths of the pauperism and crime from which society suffers arise from causes which men may themselves avert, there can be no nobler or higher effort than that of giving the people free access to those fountains of knowledge from which they may learn how to conduct themselves so as not simply to avoid these evils and relieve the community of their consequent expense and disgrace, but so as to bring into use those moral and intellectual faculties which are the greatest safeguards against idleness and crime." The meeting was also addressed by Mr. James Crossley and Councillor James Croston.

The library has been very successful, the newsroom and boys' room being frequently crowded to excess. The following comparison of figures between last year (1886-7) and the last full year in which the library was open in Campfield (1875-6) shows the great development which has taken place: Total issues 1875-6—92,579 volumes; ditto, 1886-7—179,033 volumes. There is now a daily issue to readers and borrowers of over 500 volumes, and an average attendance of readers in the newsroom of 2,050. The library contains 20,007 volumes.

HULME BRANCH.

The Hulme Branch Library was housed at 221, Stretford Road, until January, 1860, when the premises becoming too small for the rapidly-increasing use made of the library, it was removed to 292 in the same street. At that time the number of volumes in the library was 4,367, and the issues during the year numbered 64,598.

The institution steadily increased in usefulness and public estimation, and it was not many years before the additional accommodation which had been provided was found to be inadequate. The committee then decided to erect a building of their own. A plot adjoining the Hulme Town Hall was secured, and a handsome structure was raised thereon, which was opened by public meeting on June 15th, 1866.

At that meeting the chairman of the Committee (Councillor Baker) said that "the library then contained nearly 9,000 volumes, and that the number of volumes read by the public during the previous year (1865) had been 96,000. Gentlemen who knew how small and inadequate for such a purpose were the rooms in the building recently occupied as a free library would, he was sure, wonder how there could have been so many as 400 persons frequenting them daily, and would agree with him in saying that it was quite time an effort should be made to afford greater accommodation than they had hitherto possessed. It had been recorded that when the poll was taken in Hulme for the adoption of the Free Libraries Act in Manchester, six ratepayers voted at the township office against it. He

wished those six persons were present that they might hear the statement he had made as to the success of free libraries here; for if they did, he felt sure they would admit themselves in error, and would make every effort to establish them now where not established. The design of the new building originated in the surveyor's department of the Manchester Town Hall. How well it was adapted for the purpose had been mentioned to him (the chairman) by many persons that night. £4,000 was the amount which had been spent in its erection and internal fittings, and the land was subject to a chief rent of £50."

The building is in the Italian style and of brick, with front elevation of stone. The interior is divided by a glass screen into two parts, the one nearest the entrance forming the library, and the other, which is reached by passing through the library, forms the newsroom. The newsroom is a spacious hall about forty-seven by forty-three feet, open to the roof and lighted on three sides. Stands, on which newspapers are placed, run round the walls. Tables are also ranged along the centre, on which upwards of 120 current numbers of periodicals are placed, and the bareness of the walls is relieved by a number of engravings.

The library has shelf-room for about 20,000 volumes. The accommodation, which was more than ample when the building was opened in 1866, has again become inadequate, and the committee have, by way of relieving the pressure to some extent, formed a boys' reading-room in the basement. This room, which was opened on September 6th, 1880, provides for over 200 boys.

According to the last report (1886-7) the number of volumes in the library was 18,679, and the issues to borrowers 184,896. Besides these, 21,075 volumes were given to persons to read in the newsroom, and 71,576 volumes were used in the boys' room, making a total issue of 277,547 volumes, being 775 per day.

ANCOATS BRANCH.

In 1867 this library was removed from 190, Great Ancoats Street, to a building in Every Street, which had been erected from the designs of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse. The building is of brick, with stone facings, and is in the Gothic style. The newsroom is 60ft. long by 38ft. 6in. wide, and open to the roof, which is of timber-work. A fine window occupies almost the whole of the end wall.

The library is separated by a glass screen from the newsroom, and has shelf-room for about 17,000 volumes. A room above the library is used as a boys' reading-room, and it will seat about 150 lads. This was opened in January, 1878, and was the first of its kind in Manchester. The last report (1886-7) shows that the number of volumes now in the library is 15,653, and the number issued to borrowers and readers, including boys, was 169,684, or about 470 per day.

ROCHDALE ROAD BRANCH.

The building for the Rochdale Road branch was opened by public meeting on June 4th, 1860, Councillor Rawson, then chairman of the committee, being in the chair, and

addresses were given by the Mayor (Ivie Mackie, Esq.), Professor Greenwood, of Owens College, and others.

In 1870 the building was enlarged by including in it the portion which had previously been used as the dwelling of the librarian. Again in 1885 it was found necessary to increase the accommodation, which was done by the removal of some houses adjoining the building. A boys' room was also formed beneath the newsroom extension, and opened on October 12th, 1885. During the twelve months ending September 5th, 1887, no fewer than 85,474 volumes were used in this boys' room. Owing to the neighbourhood being densely populated, poor, and possessing few useful and pleasant places of resort, the newsroom, even with the present much enhanced accommodation, is often inconveniently crowded during the greater part of the evening.

The number of volumes in the library is 13,878, the issues to readers and borrowers during the year 1886-7 being 187,718, or 525 per day. The daily attendance in the newsroom averages 1,500.

CHORLTON AND ARDWICK BRANCH.

The Chorlton and Ardwick branch was opened in 1866. In this case no effort on a small scale had been previously made to test the wants of the district, as the committee were convinced of the existence of an adequate demand on the resources of any library which they might establish here. Accordingly a spacious building in Rusholme Road, which had been used as a Sunday school, was purchased, and altered from the designs of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse,

at a cost of about £4,000. The library was opened by public meeting on October 6th, 1866, the chair being occupied by Councillor Baker. There were present, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Right Hon. Austin Bruce (now Lord Aberdare), Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., M.P., Sir Eardley Wilmot, Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Fairbairn, and other gentlemen.

The interior of the building, like that in the Hulme branch, is separated by a glass partition into a library and newsroom. The latter, however, differs from the reading-rooms of the other branch libraries in being provided with alcoves for the reading stands. This was necessitated by the shape of the land at the disposal of the architect, and though picturesque in appearance, its adoption generally cannot be recommended, as the readers in the alcoves are not within the supervision of the librarian. This library can shelve about 20,000 volumes. A large room above the library, originally intended for a lecture hall, was converted into a boys' reading-room, and opened in November 1878. The library commenced with nearly 5,000 volumes and the first year's working showed an issue to readers and borrowers of 105,315 volumes, being 386 per day. In 1886-7 the issue had risen to 210,224, or 560 per day and the number of volumes in the library had increased to 18,162.

CHEETHAM BRANCH.

On the 29th January, 1873, this branch library was opened in premises previously used as a school in Yo

Street, Cheetham. The library was started with 5,335 volumes of well-chosen literature, and the first year's working showed an issue to readers and borrowers of 53,347 volumes, or 215 per day.

Soon after the opening it became evident to the committee that they would have to erect in that township a building which would be more capable of meeting the requirements of the inhabitants. With the view of providing adequate accommodation, communications were, in 1874, opened with Lord Derby, a large landowner in the district, and he offered to present a site for the erection of a branch library in one of the side streets from the main road. This was not, however, deemed suitable, and his Lordship agreed to a suggestion made by the Chairman that he should sell to the Committee a plot of land on the main road, and deduct from the price of it the value of the land which he had so generously offered to give. A site of nearly 700 square yards was thus secured for the sum of £700, and on May 11th, 1876, the foundation-stone for a new library was laid by Alderman Baker. An ornamental building of brick, with stone front, was erected from the designs of Messrs. Barker and Ellis, at a cost of rather less than £10,000. The interior consists of one large room, 92ft. 10in. by 58ft. 10in., open to the roof, and partly lighted therefrom. There is no separation between the library and newsroom. The building was completed in February, 1878, and as the alterations requisite for the Reference Library were finished about the same time, it was decided to throw open

both institutions on the same day. Accordingly a public meeting was held in the Cheetham branch on February 11th, the chair, in the absence, through illness, of Alderman Baker, being taken by the vice-chairman of the committee, Alderman Worthington, and the library was declared open. A boys' room was subsequently formed in the basement, and opened on December 19th, 1883.

The number of volumes in this branch is now 14,392, and the number used by readers and borrowers in 1886-7 was 141,300, or nearly 400 per day.

READING-ROOMS.

This year (1887) the Committee have made a new departure in their policy with regard to Branch Libraries. Some of the small townships just outside the borough boundary have recently been added to the city, and they naturally desired to have the advantages of the Free Library system extended to them. The Committee, however, found it impossible to comply with this desire in its entirety, owing to the restricted nature of their income (which is confined by the Free Libraries Act to a rate equal to 1d. in the pound on the annual value of the property in the city), and they decided to provide a reading-room though without library for the new districts. By negotiation with the Town Hall Committee, the Bradford Town Hall, which was no longer used, was handed over to the Committee, and the large room converted into a

ading-room. At the same time a new building, from designs by the City Surveyor, was erected in Queen's Park (the site having been given by the Parks Committee) as a reading-room for the Harpurhey district. These rooms being completed simultaneously they were opened by public meeting, the one at Bradford on February 8th, and that in Queen's Park on the following day. Alderman Walton Smith, the Chairman of the Committee, presided on each occasion. These rooms are supplied with a selection of newspapers and periodicals, of which the following is a list :—

MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY.

Boy's Own Paper	Leisure Hour
Cassell's Magazine	Macmillan's Magazine
Century	Manchester Quarterly (Harpurhey)
Cornhill Magazine	Nineteenth Century (Harpurhey)
English Illustrated Magazine	Sunday at Home
Good Words	Temple Bar
Knowledge	

WEEKLY.

All the Year Round	Girl's Own Paper
Athenæum	Gorton, Openshaw, and Bradford
Ben Brierley's Journal (Harpurhey)	Reporter (Bradford)
Builder	Graphic
Catholic Times	Illustrated London News
Carpenter and Builder	Labour News
Chambers's Journal	Manchester City News
Cassell's Saturday Journal	Manchester Weekly Times.
Chemical News (Bradford)	Nature
Engineer	Punch
Engineering	Queen
English Mechanic	Saturday Review
Gardener's Chronicle	Volunteer Service Gazette.

DAILY.

Manchester Courier	Daily News
Manchester Evening News	Pall Mall Gazette
Manchester Evening Mail	Standard
Manchester Examiner	Times
Manchester Guardian	Freeman's Journal

The following are the latest returns :—

EXTENT OF LIBRARY, NUMBER OF VOLUMES USED, AND NUMBER OF
READERS, FROM 8TH FEBRUARY TO 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Class.	BRADFORD.						HARPURHEY.					
	No. of Vols. in Library	Books used.		Readers.		No. of Vols. in Library	Readers.	Books used.		Readers.		
		Week- days.	Sundays.	Week- days.	Sundays.			Week- days.	Sundays.			
Theology and Philosophy }	5	16	9	13	9	69	25	65	25	34		
History, &c.....	126	448	187	398	180	990	164	980	164	178		
Politics, &c.....	17	39	4	35	4	160	8	160	8	10		
Science and Art.	41	76	18	70	18	365	51	347	51	75		
Gen. Literature.	92	1074	482	995	452	2876	647	2804	640	80		
Fiction	216	1615	551	1590	545	6687	1403	6686	1402	240		
Totals	497	3268	1251	3101	1208	11147	2298	11102	2290	617		
Days open .....	...	176	30	176	30	175	30	175	30	...	
Daily Average....	...	19	42	17	41	64	77	63	76	...		

Another of these reading-rooms, intended to supply the Ardwick district, is in course of construction, the Committee having purchased a disused chapel in Hyde Road, which will be altered to suit their requirements.

AREAS OF THE BRANCH LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.

Name of Library.	Contents of Land in Square Yards.	Dimensions of Reading Room in Feet.	Area of Reading Room in Square Yards.	Dimensions of Library, if separate from Reading Room, in Feet.	Area of Library in Square Yards.	Dimensions of Boys' Reading Room in Feet.	Area of Boys' Reading Room in Sq. Yds.
Deansgate	842½	72 x 54 30 high	432	not separate	.....	36 x 50 30 high	200
Hulme	465	47½ x 42½ 29 high	225½	42½ x 29½ 17 high	140½	71 x 31 30 x 11 11 high	301½
Ancoats... ..	506½	60 x 38 30 high	253½	45 x 19 35 x 14½ 14 high	151½	45 x 19 28 x 14 13 high	138½
Rochdale Road	792½	72 x 44 24 high	352	37 x 37 14 high 40 x 26 24 high	267½	47 x 40 11 high	208½
Chorlton.....	894	63 x 30 without alcoves	210	56 x 31 15 high	192½	53 x 29 17 high	170½
Cheetham	802½	30 high 93 x 59 30 high	609½	not separate	.....	63 x 32½ 11 high	227½
Bradford.....	632½	37½ x 27½ 14 high	114½	none	.....	none	.....
Harpurhey.....	211	50 x 27 14 high	150	none	.....	none	.....

SUNDAY USE OF THE LIBRARIES

(EXCLUSIVE OF THE BOYS' ROOMS, FOR WHICH SEE PAGE 37).

Date.	Reference.		Deansgate.		Hulme.		Chorlton.		Ancoats.		Rochdale Road.		Chestham.		Harpurhey.		Bradford.		TOTALS.	
	Visitors.	Daily Average.	Visitors.	Daily Average.	Visitors.	Daily Average.	Visitors.	Daily Average.	Visitors.	Daily Average.	Visitors.	Daily Average.	Visitors.	Daily Average.	Visitors.	Daily Average.	Visitors.	Daily Average.	Visitors.	Daily Average.
1878-9	6975	154	28733	572	38498	740	15540	300	13789	265	28091	495	28091	495	18069	213	18069	213	18069	213
1879-80	8039	152	30964	584	39941	850	16765	322	17316	326	17814	336	17814	336	130610	219	130610	219	130610	219
1880-1	8451	162	27676	532	21268	409	12350	247	28600	358	18681	387	18681	387	187964	209	187964	209	187964	209
1881-2	8310	177	24410	479	23947	470	11611	228	18557	364	28427	440	28427	440	116874	204	116874	204	116874	204
1882-3	9154	176	21530	439	23339	449	13286	256	19856	382	25529	491	25529	491	143081	277	143081	277	143081	277
1883-4	9719	187	22275	428	21537	449	14654	305	22483	432	21781	419	21781	419	145821	286	145821	286	145821	286
1884-5	9142	176	22535	433	21715	426	17379	334	22655	436	21013	404	21013	404	147680	2874	147680	2874	147680	2874
1885-6	9379	177	24002	480	21787	411	15588	294	23827	486	20931	427	20931	427	146932	2930	146932	2930	146932	2930
1886-7	8673	180	26325	506	22717	437	13928	268	27112	521	22421	431	22421	431	7472249	3786126	7472249	3786126	7472249	3786126
Totals...	77842	—	228450	—	234749	—	131101	—	184195	—	190958	—	190958	—	7472	—	3786	—	1230476	—

**AGGREGATE USE OF THE LIBRARIES AND READING
ROOMS DURING THE YEAR 1886-7.**

Borrowers of Books	688,758
Estimated number of Visitors to the News Rooms.....	2,808,060
Estimated number of Visitors to the Reading Rooms...	129,350
Number of Users of the Reference Library.....	201,435
" " " Boys' Rooms.....	350,804
<hr/>	
Total.....	4,178,407
Daily Average.....	11,737

LIBRARY STAFF.

The Staff consists of a Chief Librarian, Deputy Chief Librarian, a Superintendent of Branches, and six Librarians of the Branch Libraries, one of them (at the Ancoats Branch) being a woman. Besides these there are the following assistants and employees.—

REFERENCE LIBRARY—	Male Assistants	10
	Female "	2
	Binders.....	2
	Porters.....	2
	Cleaners	2
DEANS GATE—	Female Assistants	6
	One Porter and one Cleaner...	2
HULME—	Male Assistants	1
	Female "	8
	One Porter and one Cleaner...	2
CHORLTON—	Female Assistants	7
	One Porter and one Cleaner...	2
ANCOATS—	Female Assistants	5
	One Porter and one Cleaner...	2
ROCHDALE ROAD—	Female Assistants	5
	One Porter and one Cleaner...	2
CHEETHAM—	Female Assistants	5
	One Porter and one Cleaner...	2
HARPURHEY—	Female Assistants	2
	Cleaner.....	1
BRADFORD—	Female Assistants	2
	Cleaner	1

**BYE-LAWS OF THE PUBLIC FREE LIBRARIES.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.**

THE Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, being assembled in Council in the Town Hall, in the said city, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September, 1879, and more than two-thirds in number of the whole Council being present, do hereby, in pursuance of "The Manchester Improvement Act, 1871," make the following Bye-laws:—

1. In construing these Bye-laws the word "Library" shall mean any and every Public Free Library for the time being belonging to or vested in or under the control of the said Council, and the several rooms, passages, and staircases thereof, and the word "Librarian" shall include the principal Librarian and his assistants, and the word "Book" shall include newspapers, pamphlets, pictures, engravings, maps, plans, and other articles of a like nature; and all words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural, and the plural the singular.

2. Every such Library shall be open to the public gratuitously daily throughout the year, with the exception of Christmas Day, Good Friday, and such other days, if any, as the Libraries Committee of the said Council shall direct, and during such hours as the said Committee shall direct. No person shall enter or remain in any Library except whilst it is open to the public as aforesaid.

3. No person who is in a state of intoxication, or is uncleanly in person or dress, or who is suffering from an infectious or offensive disease, shall be admitted or allowed to remain in any library. No person shall be allowed to lie on the benches or chairs, or to sleep in any Library, or to interfere with the arrangements for conducting it, or with the comfort of the readers therein, or to use the same for any purpose for which it

is not intended. No conversation shall be permitted in any Library. No person shall partake of refreshments, or smoke, spit, strike matches, or bring a dog into any Library. The admission of persons under 14 years of age to any Reading Room shall be in the discretion of the Librarian.

4. No person shall pass within the enclosures of any Library, or take any book from the shelves.

5. Every person desiring to read books in any Library shall write his true name and place of abode, and the title and number in the catalogue of the book required by him, on a ticket provided for that purpose, which is to be delivered to the Librarian; and shall, before leaving the room, return such book into the hands of the Librarian, and shall not, under any circumstances, take the same out of the room.

6. Books will be lent from the lending department of each Library to an elector of Manchester or Salford, on his signing a voucher in the presence of the Librarian, or to a non-electors upon the production of a voucher for the safe return of the books, signed by a person enrolled on the List of Citizens of Manchester, or on the List of Burgesses of Salford, or on the Parliamentary Lists of Manchester or Salford, such vouchers to be on the forms provided for the purpose.

7. Any person who shall deliver, or permit to be delivered, to the Librarian, any voucher which shall not have been actually signed by the citizen, burgess, or elector by whom it purports to have been signed, or some person duly authorised by him, or wherein any false statement is made, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding £5; and any person not being the intending borrower named in any voucher, or authorised by him, who shall attempt to use the same, shall be subject to the like penalty.

8. In exchange for the voucher above mentioned the Librarian will deliver to the applicant a borrower's card, which must be produced on every application for a book. (Any person who is not named in the said card, or authorised by him, who shall make use of the same for the purpose of obtaining a book or books,


shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5). The lending register of any Library shall be sufficient evidence that the book therein named has been lent to the person whose name is written opposite the same on the date therein specified.

9. No person shall be eligible to borrow books from more than one lending department at the same time; but any borrower who has conformed to these Bye-laws may have his card transferred from one lending department to another. No person shall have more than one borrower's card, nor be allowed more than one book or set of books, at the same time.

10. Every person taking out a book from any lending department under the foregoing regulations must return the same within the period specified on the label of such book, and must, whether such period has expired or not, return the same in accordance with any public notice calling in books posted in the Library from which the same shall have been borrowed.

11. If any book be not returned in accordance with the regulations herein contained, or if it be returned torn, cut, soiled, written in, or with leaves turned down, or otherwise injured, the borrower shall pay to the Committee such a sum of money as will replace such book or the set of books to which it belongs, or be a full compensation for the damage or loss sustained by the Library. If the borrower shall not make such payment, the citizen, burgess, or elector whose name is subscribed to such voucher shall, on demand, pay to the Committee such sum of money as aforesaid. When a new copy of a book or set of books has been provided in lieu of that or those injured, the person at whose cost the same shall have been so provided will be entitled to the damaged copy or remaining volumes, each volume being stamped "Sold from the Manchester Public Free Libraries." Books stolen or lost shall continue the property of the Council, although replaced or paid for.

12. Any person suffering from an infectious disease who shall borrow, read, or use any book from any Library, or any person having a book from any Library who shall permit the same to be used by anyone suffering from an infectious disease, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.



13. Any person selling, pledging, pawning, or disposing of, or purchasing or advancing money upon, any book, newspaper, or other article, from any Library, or attempting so to do, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding £5.

14. No person shall write upon any book, or shall soil, damage, mutilate, or deface such book, or the walls or windows of any Library, or the furniture or fittings thereof, or any property of the Council connected therewith.

15. Any person offending against the foregoing Bye-laws may (whether or not he has been convicted before Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in respect of such offence) be excluded from the use of every Library for such period as the said Committee may determine.

16. The Librarians, and any police constable instructed by them, may exclude or remove from any Library all idle or disorderly persons who are not using such place for the purpose for which it is intended, or who have, in the opinion of such Librarians, been guilty of a breach of any of these Bye-laws or of any public law.

DIRECTIONS TO READERS AND BORROWERS.

1. Each Library is open from 8-30 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The Newsroom is open from 8-30 a.m. to 10-0 p.m. every week day, and also on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.

2. Admission to the Newsroom is free.

3. Books may be obtained to read in the Newsroom by signing a Reader's Ticket, which may be had on application. Books so obtained are not, under any circumstances, to be taken out of the Newsroom.

4. Persons, being non-electors, wishing to borrow books to read at home must obtain the signature of some person whose name is either on the list of Citizens of Manchester or on the list of Burgesses of Salford, or on the Parliamentary Registers of Manchester or Salford, who shall sign the following Voucher for the safe return of the Book :—

*I undertake to pay, in respect of any book belonging to the
CORPORATION OF MANCHESTER, which shall be issued in the
name of _____ of _____
and which shall be injured or
not duly returned, such sum of money as will replace such book, or
the set of books to which it belongs.*

Signature of Guarantor

Ward and Address of Guarantor

Dated this

day of

18

Any elector of Manchester or Salford may obtain books for home reading after signing a voucher in the form provided, of which the following is a copy :—

*I, the undersigned, being an Elector of _____
and being desirous of Borrowing Books, to take home for reading,
and knowing the Bye-Laws and Regulations of the MANCHESTER*

but to deliver them to the Librarian, or his Assistants, the Borrower being held responsible for books not so delivered.

8. Borrowers are not allowed to borrow books from more than one Lending Branch at a time, but Tickets may be transferred from one Branch to another to suit the convenience of Borrowers.

9. Borrowers are cautioned against losing their Tickets, as they will be held responsible for any book or books which may be taken out of the Library by the use of their Tickets until the period for which the Ticket is granted has expired. Lost Tickets can be replaced subject to this responsibility.

10. Any change in the residence of Borrowers or their Guarantors must be intimated to the Librarian within one week of such change. Inattention to this direction will render the Borrower's Ticket liable to suspension.

11. Borrowers are requested to use the books carefully, to keep them clean, not to fold down the leaves, nor make marks of any kind in them.

12. Borrowers leaving the district, or ceasing to use the Library, are required to return their Tickets to the Librarian in order to have their guarantees cancelled, otherwise they and their Guarantors will be held responsible for any books taken out in their names.

13. On asking for books, the *Number and Class Letter* affixed to them in the Index-Catalogue, should be legibly written down; and it is recommended that a list of at least twenty books, in the order wanted, should be furnished in all cases of works in general demand, as many of them may be out at the time.

14. No book can be engaged beforehand; but the Borrower who first applies for a book after it has been returned is entitled to have it.

15. Borrowers detaining books beyond the time allowed for reading are depriving others of the use of the volumes, and render themselves liable to have their Tickets suspended.

16. Borrowers should bear in mind that all have equal claims

to the use of the Library, and each can only be attended to in turn.

17. The issue of books to Borrowers ceases at five o'clock p.m. every Saturday, but the Newsroom continues open till ten o'clock, and books to read therein may be obtained as usual, subject to the rule specified in No. 3 of these directions.

18. Printed catalogues may be purchased at the Library; and copies of the same, with a manuscript catalogue of the current additions, are placed on the Library counter for reference.

19. The Librarian will receive suggestions from Readers as to any books they may consider desirable to be introduced into the Library, and such suggestions will be submitted to the Committee for their consideration.

20. Special attention is called to the following clause of 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. xlv. :—

“Every person who shall unlawfully and maliciously
“destroy or damage any thing kept for the purpose of art,
“science, or literature...in any...library...open for the
“admission of the public...shall be guilty of a mis-
“demeanour, and being duly convicted thereof shall be
“liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six
“months; and, if a male, may during the period of such
“imprisonment be put to hard labour, or be once, twice, or
“thrice privately whipped, in such manner as the court
“before which such person shall be tried shall direct.”

“...Any person found committing any offence against
“this Act may be immediately apprehended, without a
“warrant, by any other person, and forthwith taken before
“some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with
“according to law.”

LIST OF PRINTED CATALOGUES.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

Vol 1, Prepared by A. CRESTADORO. London, 1864 ; Royal 8vo, 975 pages, Price 10s. Vol. 2, comprising the Additions from 1864 to 1879 ; Manchester, 1879 ; Royal 8vo, 1,107 pages, Price £1. Vol. 3, Index of Names and Subjects contained in the two previous volumes ; Manchester, 1881 ; Royal 8vo, 614 pages, Price £1. .

DEANSGATE LENDING BRANCH.

Third Edition, 1883 ; Royal 8vo, viii., 231 pages, with Supplement, 1886, Price 6d.

HULME LENDING BRANCH.

Fourth Edition, 1885 ; Royal 8vo, viii., 196 pages, Price 6d.

ANCOATS LENDING BRANCH.

Second Edition, 1881 ; Royal 8vo, viii., 186 pages, with Supplement, 1884, Price 3d.

ROCHDALE ROAD LENDING BRANCH.

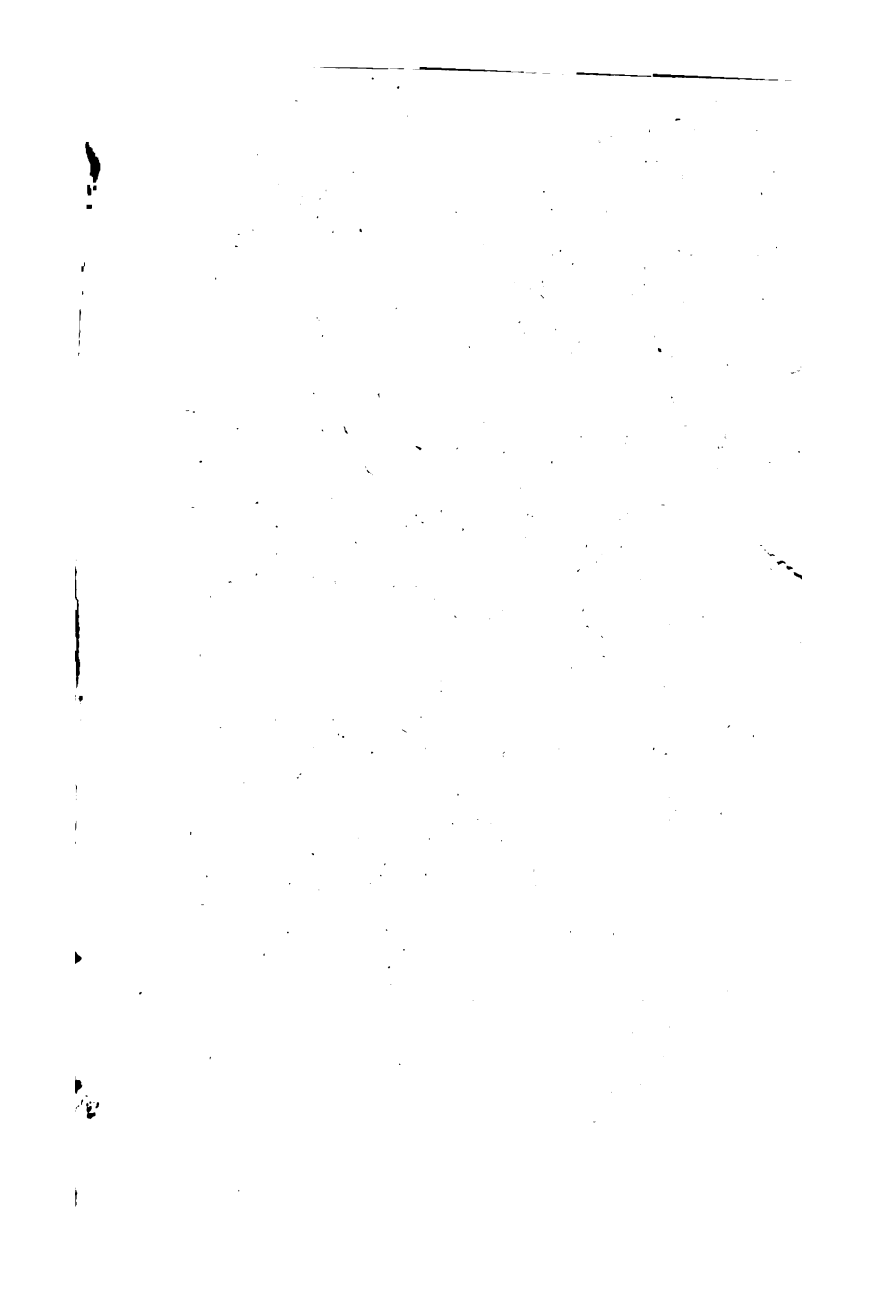
Second Edition, 1880 ; Royal 8vo, viii., 151 pages, with Supplements, 1882, 1886, Price 6d.

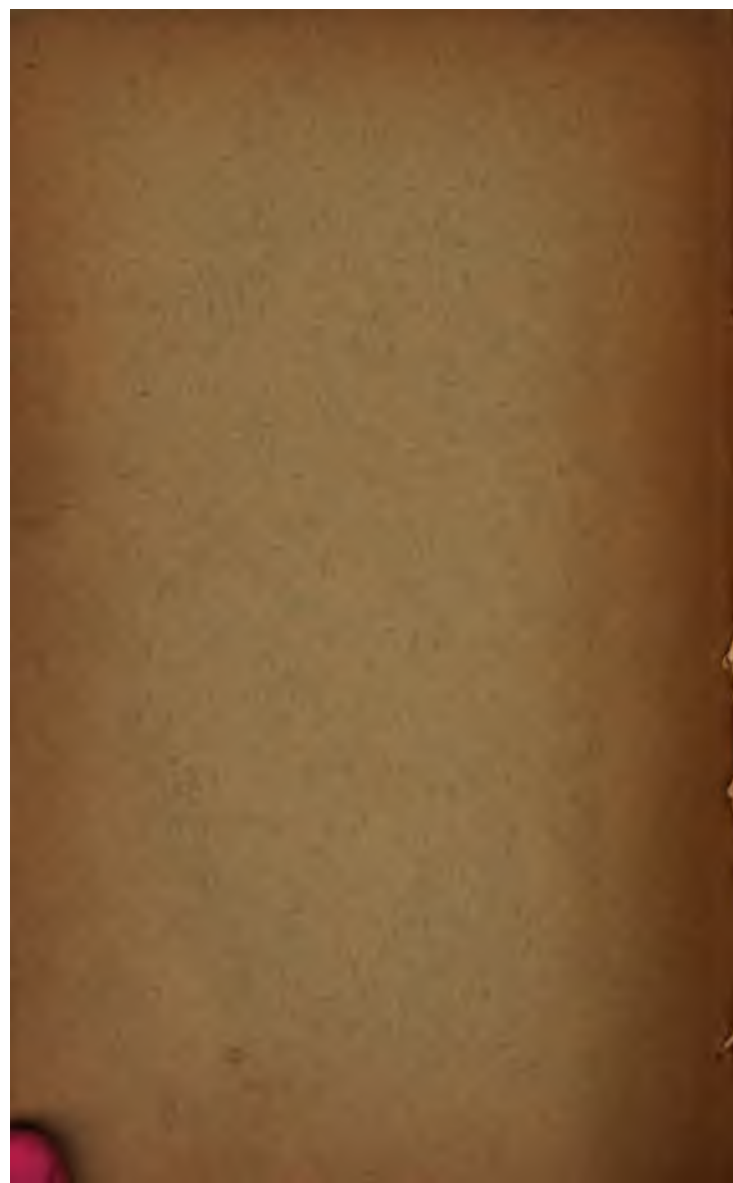
CHORLTON AND ARDWICK LENDING BRANCH.

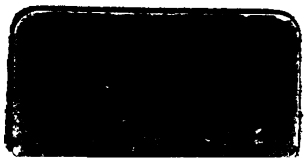
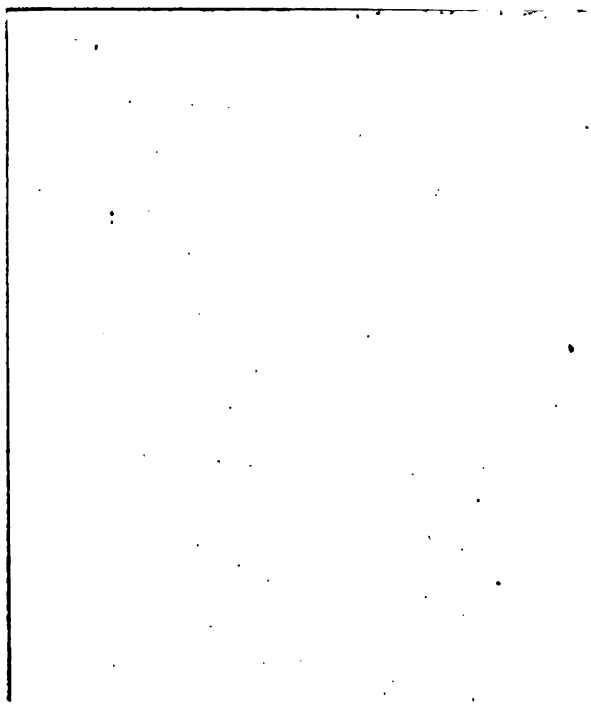
Second Edition, 1882 ; Royal 8vo, viii., 237 pages, with Supplement, 1885, Price 6d.

CHEETHAM LENDING BRANCH.

Second Edition, 1880 ; Royal 8vo, viii., 172 pages, with Supplements, 1882, 1884, Price 6d.







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